latum var. *pedunculatum*. Isely's 1986 work has made it necessary to make four new combinations for Texas psoraleas. Mahler (1987) made two of the four required new combinations. The following two new combinations are made in *Pediomelum*.

PEDIOMELUM DIGITATUM (T. & G.) Isely var. **parvifolia** (Shinners) Gandhi & L. E. Brown, comb. nov.

Psoralea digitata T. & G. var. *parvifolia* Shinners, Field & Lab. 19:19. 1951.

PEDIOMELUM LATESTIPULATUM (Shinners) Mahler var. **appressa** (Ockendon) Gandhi & L. E. Brown, comb. nov.

Psoralea latestipulata Shinners var. *appressa* Ockendon, Southw. Naturalist 10:100. 1965.

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STELLARIA PARVA PEDERSEN (CARYOPHYLLACEAE) IN NORTH AMERICA—*Stellaria parva* Pedersen was recently identified from Louisiana collections and reported as new to North America (Landry et al. 1988).

The purpose of this report is to record additional collections of *S. parva* in Louisiana and to present further information on its habit and habitat and on its distinctions from *S. media*.

In early April, 1988, Steve Zaunbrecher, an employee of the G & H Seed Company of Crowley, Louisiana brought to our attention an unusual lawn weed he had observed in two locations in Acadia Parish. The weed was a *Stellaria* species distinct from the common *S. media* (L.) Vill. Examination of specimens in the University of Southwestern Louisiana herbarium (LAF) indicated that this unique plant had been previously collected in Louisiana (*Callahan s.n.*, in 1966; *Allen 10481*, in 1981) but misidentified. The

former collection had been assigned to the genus *Arenaria*, attesting to its distinctive qualities. The latter collection had been identified as *S. media*.

Stellaria parva is distinguished from *S. media* by its lack of a cyme, having instead, solitary, axillary flowers and by its small, sessile leaves. A further distinction is that the seeds of *S. parva* are grossly muricate (Pedersen 1961, 1987) and easily distinguished from the merely papillate seeds of *S. media*. The habit of *S. parva*, including its proclivity for rooting at the nodes of its prostrate stems, is well illustrated by Pedersen (1987), who gives its range as Argentína and Paraguay, and suggests that it also occurs in southern and eastern Brazil.

Specimens we have seen (all at LAF unless otherwise noted) include: LOUISIANA. **Acadia Parish**: 1 mile S of Egan, 10 Apr 1966, *C. Callahan s.n.*; Bayou Mallet just E of abandoned RR, ca 0.5 mi west of La 13, ca 3.5 mi S of Eunice, Sect. 47 T7S R1W, 17 Apr 1988, *C. M. Allen 15955*; N of Crowley, Parish Road 4-74, 0.5 mi S of I-10, Sect. 32 T9S R1W, 29 Apr 1988, *G. Landry & W. D. Reese 8172* (LAF, MICH, NY); Bayou Bend Country Club, S side of Crowley, vicinity of 6th green, 11 Apr 1988, *G. Landry, W. D. Reese & S. Zaunbrecher 8166* (LAF, NY). **Jefferson Davis Parish**: Jennings Golf and Country Club, Jennings, wet area at 7th green, 29 Apr 1988, *G. Landry & W. D. Reese 8176* (LAF, MICH, NY). **St. Landry Parish**: City Park N of US 190, just west of Eunice, 31 Mar 1981, *C. M. Allen 10481* (LAF, LSU, NLU).

At all Louisiana localities, *S. parva* was found in open disturbed sites. It was consistently common and often abundant along wet ditches and around moist greens of the two golf courses and as a lawn weed associated with drainage pipes and wet ditches. In unmowed habitats, *S. parva* commonly grows luxuriantly, with the plants intricately interwoven to form deep, dense, tangled mats. Frequently associated species were *Stellaria media*, *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Martius) Griseback, *Ludwigia palustris* (L.) Ell., and *Hydrochloa caroliniensis* Beauvois.

It is interesting to note that while *S. parva* was first described from Argentína in 1961, a specimen of it was collected in Louisiana as early as 1966. This suggests the possibility that this species may have dispersed to South America and Louisiana from an as yet unknown native source and that additional specimens of this interesting taxon may exist in herbaria masquerading under other names.

We thank Steve Zaunbrecher for bringing the plant to our attention, Charles R. Dugas for permission to collect at the Jennings Golf and Country Club, and Charles M. Allen for furnishing specimens.—*Garrie P. Landry and William D. Reese, Department of Biology, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70505-2451; Karl Vincent, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY 10458-5126.*

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A NOTE ON THE EPIDERMAL SPECKLES IN *CHAMAECRISTA CALYCIOIDES* (FABACEAE)—During the process of identifying a *Cassia* specimen, collected from extreme south Texas, we noticed that the stems, stipules, petioles, leaf rachises, young leaflets, sepals, petal bases, and fruits were speckled with violet lineoles/spots. Some of the matured leaflets also exhibited these speckles. However, on leaflets, these speckles were inconspicuous, but conspicuous on fruits, and moderate on other parts mentioned above. The specimen was identified to *C. aristellata* Penn. in Correll and Johnston (1970). Subsequently we noted this character in the following Texas specimens on deposit at SMU: Brooks Co.: 19 Nov 1954, *Gould & Morrow 6738*; Jim Hogg Co.: 25 Jun 1941, *Tharp s.n.*; 9 Oct 1954, *Tharp & Johnston 541853*; San Patricio Co.: 7 May 1951, *Jones 493*; Starr Co.: 13 Sep 1954, *Johnston 541428*.

To us this trait seemed to be one of the diagnostic features of this species and looked for a description of this trait in Correll and Johnston (loc. cit.), Isely (1975), and Irwin and Barneby (1982). Correll and Johnston failed to note the occurrence of these violet lineoles/spots for *Cassia aristellata* Penn. which they considered a Texas endemic and scarcely distinct from *C. calycioides* DC. ex Collad. of the American tropics. Isely also did not mention these violet speckles on *C. aristellata* which he considers a synonym of *C. calycioides*.

Irwin and Barneby recognize three genera in the *Cassia* complex: *Cassia* L. (sensu stricto), Chamaecrista Moench, and *Senna* Mill. These authors place *Cassia aristellata* and *C. calycioides* as synonyms of *Chamaecrista calycioides* (Collad.) Greene. They did note the occurrence of these violet speckles on the stem, stipules, sepals, petal bases, and valves of the fruits; however, they did not mention this character for petioles, leaf rachises, and leaflets.—*Kancheepuram N. Gandhi, Range Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, and Larry E. Brown, Houston Community College, Houston, TX 77270–7849, U.S.A.*